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Restoring Economic Capacity of Populations Affected by the Crisis in Northern Mali (RECAPE)



NEAR EAST FOUNDATION

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Near East Foundation

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(RECAPE)
[USAID/OFDA-NEF]**

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Cover Photo: Women receive vouchers to help them in re-launching their business activities.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DAP	Di-Ammonium Phosphate
NEF	Near East Foundation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
PARCC	Program for the Advancement of Research on Conflict and Collaboration at Syracuse University, Syracuse NY
RECAPE	Restoring Economic Capacity of Populations Affected by the Crisis in Northern Mali
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The crisis in Mali and the resulting massive displacement of populations have had significant consequences in terms of food security, agricultural production, and the local economy. To revive and revitalize the economic and production systems affected by the conflict, the Near East Foundation (NEF) is implementing the Restoring Economic Capacity of Populations Affected by the Crisis in Northern Mali (RECAPE) project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through its Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). The project rebuilds damaged hydro-agricultural infrastructure, supplies producers with necessary inputs (seeds, fertilizers and animal feed), and provides cash grants to local micro businesses to alleviate food insecurity and restore means of production.

This report describes the activities carried out during the first quarter of the project (April-June 2013). During this quarter, the RECAPE project worked with targeted cercles and communes to establish a strong foundation for the project and implemented a number of activities in advance of the rainy season. The project met (and in some cases exceeded) targets for the first quarter.

- 1,428 fishers (including 722 women) benefited from the rehabilitation of 5 fishponds.
- 101,500 animals benefited from animal feed distribution and water point rehabilitation.
- 5,218 (2,334 women) benefited from animal feeding and water point rehabilitation activities.
- 4,459 individuals (893 women) benefited from seed, fertilizer, and agricultural tool distribution.
- 438 people (124 women) benefited from rehabilitation of rice plain in Mougoui.
- 1900 individuals selected to receive cash vouchers to restart economic activities.

A detailed summary of achievements against targets is included in [Attachment 1](#).

II. ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Sub-Sector 1: Fisheries

The project focused on the resumption of fishing activities, which represent more than half the annual income of those displaced by the crisis. Income from the sale of fishery products contributes to the purchase of grain, animals, and other goods and services for the community--contributing to the renewal of the means of production and food security.

Based on observed physical damage, rehabilitation works carried out on the five fishponds targeted by the project included: (1) cleaning to a depth of 1.60m; (2) strengthening of levees; (3) repair of damaged catchments; (4) repair of flood water inlet structures; (5) coating of water supply channels; (6) repair of damaged enclosures with wire mesh fences; and (7) repair of damaged pond entrance doors.

The project completed the reconstruction of fishponds in the villages of Sobbo, Takouti (Diptodji Commune) and Korientzé (Korombana Commune). Reconstruction of fishponds in the villages of Fanabougou and Noradji in the Commune of Korombana is in progress (approx. 88% complete). A total of 1,428 individuals have benefited from these activities (722 women). See [Attachment 2](#) for further information. The distribution of equipment, restocking of fishponds, and training of beneficiaries in fishing techniques is planned for the second quarter.

B. Sub-Sector 2: Livestock

Activity 2.2. Distribute Emergency Supplemental Feed

Emergency supplemental animal feed was distributed to communities in the presence of the mayors of the Communes (or their representatives), cooperative leaders, and targeted

beneficiaries. To ensure transparency in distribution, the amount provided to each beneficiary was carefully noted. Based on documentation of distribution at the levels of the supplier and the recipients (packing slips, receiving reports, distribution reports), all targeted cooperatives have received their supplemental feed.

A total of **1851 individuals**, including **634 women**, benefited from the free distribution **600 tons** of animal feed to ensure the survival of their remaining animals. These amounts were distributed to the **10 farmers cooperatives** identified in nine municipalities of Douentza and Mopti (see [Attachment 3](#)).

Activity 2.3. Restoration of Water Points.

The RECAPE project rehabilitated pastoral wells, once used to provide water to both local and transhumant livestock during the dry season, after the end of rainfall and the drying of surface water. These water points had been abandoned for months due to the deterioration of walls and capture systems, resulting from the lack of maintenance by local populations. These water points create an important agro-pastoral zone that becomes a refuge for pastoralists and thousands of animals from the inland Niger delta. The zone not only provides an important source of water for animals, but becomes an economic hub for those in the livestock sector (for example, vaccination agents). The loss of these water points was a significant economic loss for the region, and therefore the restoration of these points was chosen as a strategic intervention.

The work carried out included:

- The complete rehabilitation of superstructures in the villages of Kerena (Kerena Commune) and Lenga (Haire Commune).
- The cleaning, securing of walls, and construction of superstructures in the villages of Pel (Koubewel Koundia Commune), Teye (Dangol Bore Commune), and Bodara (Ndiaptodji Commune).

The work focused on the excavation of the area surrounding wells, building of anchors, repair of edges, paving of aprons, construction of gutters and functional drinking points, and securing of walls. The five rehabilitated water points will meet the full-year water needs of local and transhumant livestock estimated at 101,500 heads of animals: 43,000 cattle; 57,000 sheep goats; 1000 donkeys; and 500 camels.

The rehabilitated wells were officially presented to Commune and village authorities, who began to use the points to resume pastoral activities in the area. The population of the five villages with rehabilitated water points is estimated at 5,611 people, 60% of whom farm as their main activity. This represents a beneficiary population of 3367 people (including 1700 women).

C. Sub-Sector 3: Improving Agricultural Production/Food Security

To improve agricultural production and food security, the RECAPE project distributed inputs (seeds and fertilizer), provided agricultural tools, and rehabilitated the Mougui rice plain in Koubewel Koundia Commune. Seed and fertilizers were all distributed prior to the start of the agricultural season. See [Attachment 4](#) for a model of the project's distribution approach.

The project will distribute vegetable seeds to women; this activity will be conducted from September-November, according to the agricultural calendar.

Activity 3.1. Facilitate Market-Based Access to Seeds and Inputs

Seed Distribution. The distribution of seeds was a major project activity during the quarter. The project team first tested the quality and germination rate of varieties of rice and millet offered by providers. Expert seed producers in Mopti ensured the reliability of results. Based on results from testing in different agro-ecological conditions in the project area (see [Attachment 5](#)),

resistance to water stress, and nutritional qualities, the following varieties of seeds were selected: *Toronion* variety of millet seed; *Adny 11* variety of irrigated rice seed; and *Nérika L2* variety of rainfed rice seed.

Following testing, NEF distributed seed vouchers to beneficiaries in 10 communes. During distribution sessions, the project team provided information on exchange markets, the seed supplier, the amount of the voucher (and related seed value), and tools for seed management. The project team monitored the use of vouchers and distribution of seeds at weekly markets.

- *Millet.* 2,380 people (567 women) in 10 communities benefited from free distribution of 56,600 tons of millet seed (20kgs per individual to seed at least 2 hectares during winter season). See [Attachment 6](#) for beneficiary communities.
- *Rice.* 1,629 producers (326 women) received 12,800 kg of rice seed (4,800kgs for irrigated production and 8,000kgs for rain-fed production) to sow 160 hectares. Seed distribution was conducted in 6 villages, three that focus on irrigated rice production (Koundioum, Korientzé, and Bagui) and three that focus on rainfed rice production (Hororo, Falembougou and Mougui). See [Attachment 6](#) for further information.

Fertilizer Distribution. To stimulate growth in irrigated areas that have benefited from rice seeds, the project provided mineral fertilizers free of charge to producers. Distribution of urea and Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) fertilizers was conducted through the same process as seeds. 1,629 rice producers (including 326 women) benefited from the distribution of 24,000 kgs of urea and 16,000 kgs of DAP to cover 160 hectares of irrigated rice fields (See [Attachment 7](#)).

Tool Distribution. Re-equipping displaced communities with their means of production is a key part of the project's recovery efforts in the agricultural sector. Based on surveys of community leaders, villagers, and regional crisis responders, the project selected and equipped 800 people in 10 villages with tools. Beneficiaries received an agricultural kit composed of: 3 daba, 3 picks, and 3 rakes. 3 sets of tools were distributed to each of the 800 beneficiaries (2400 of each tool total; 7200 tools total). See [Attachment 8](#) for overview of equipment distributed.

Activity 3.2: Training in Seed and Fertilizer Use

Along with the distribution of inputs, the project initiated training sessions for producers in Mougui, Falembougou, Hororo, Koundioum Bagui, and Korientzé on the seed varieties distributed and the optimization of fertilizer use on crops. The training in six villages (Korientzé, Bagui, Mougui, Hororo, Falembougou and Koundioum) benefited 782 persons, including 194 women. For more information on the themes of the trainings, see [Attachment 9](#).

D. Sub-Sector 4: Irrigation

The RECAPE project rehabilitated the rice plain in Mougouï (Koubewel Koundia Commune). With an area of 30 hectares, the rehabilitation benefited 438 producers (124 women) who use the plain. The work carried included:

- Stripping and grading plots;
- Flattening and leveling plots;
- Strengthening secondary dikes and belts;
- Strengthening the main dam (600 meters long);
- Repairing vandalized cofferdams;
- Repairing destroyed control structures; and
- Parceling the plain.

Rehabilitation works were completed within a period of 30 days by a local company specializing in irrigation schemes and public works.

Rehabilitation of the Falembougou Plain (30ha) and the irrigated perimeters of Koundioum (40ha) have been postponed until after the rainy season at the request of the beneficiary communities. The communities were concerned about the slow return of displaced farmers and possible disruption of work due to the early arrival of rains and floods.

E. Sub-Sector 5: Livelihoods Restoration

The project team organized meetings with local authorities in each of the towns to explain the project and involve leaders in the selection of beneficiaries for income generating projects. The following criteria was determined for the selection of beneficiaries:

- Proven success in managing a microenterprise.
- Viability of proposed business activity.
- Time required for resumption of activity.
- Status as an internally displaced person.
- Status as a female head of household (without business capital).
- Status as a disabled person (without business capital).
- Status as an individual who has lost means of production
- Status as a displaced or local ethnic minority without resources.

Using these criteria, teams worked in each of the eight-targeted communes to determine and select possible beneficiaries. The teams were able to identify 7,314 individuals; based on the criteria, a list of 1,900 beneficiaries (1,400 women) was created with local leaders. The table below provides information on the number of beneficiaries selected by town:

Commune	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount of Loan (F CFA)
Hairé	342	16 100 000
Douentza	503	26 900 000
Bambara	193	9 500 000
Djaptodji	209	9 630 000
Konna	228	13 375 000
Korombana	209	10 450 000
Ouroubé Doundé	190	7 620 000
Tédjé	26	1 425 000
Total	1900	95 000 000

The teams distributed payment vouchers required to access grants in all communes, except Bambara (where distribution is planned for December). The vouchers list the individuals name, amount due, and the name and location of the payment organization. NAYRAL/NEF agencies were selected to make payments the following sites: Antenna Nayral/NEF Korientzé

- Antenna Nayral/NEF N'Gouma
- Antenna Nayral/NEF Boni
- Antenna Nayral/NEF Douentza
- Antenna Nayral/NEF Hombori
- Antenna Nayral/NEF Bambara Maoudé
- Antenna Nayral/NEF Konna

The choice of antenna offices took into account beneficiaries' attendance at weekly fairs.

III. PROJECT SUCCESSES

A number of important successes have already been noted after the project's first quarter:

- Community members thought that all hope of producing on the Mougou Plain in 2013 was lost, and were resigned to the fact that they would face a new grain crisis. However, the RECAPE project was able to successfully rehabilitate the plain, saving the populations of

Tabaco and Mougui (two neighboring villages that co-manage the rice plain) from a possible food crisis. Beyond the populations of these two villages, the entire commune of Koubewel Koundia feels that it has benefited from this unexpected support. The village chief of Mougui said: “Through this project, our living conditions will improve for years to come. For example, through the rehabilitation of the plain, and the seed and fertilizer received, the rice yield will be optimized and production will be even better than before. In addition to rice, women also produce okra and sweet potatoes in the plain, all things they bring to the market.”

- In Sobo and Takouti, the two fully rehabilitated and protected fishponds have given hope to the fishing community in the area, who have decided to stay and resume their economic activities. The president of the Takouti fishing cooperative said, “I am proud of the RECAPE project. A big thorn has just been removed from our foot. Our worries about meeting the vital needs of our families are now behind us.”
- In Korientzé, Douentza Konna, The cash vouchers distributed to business people (women, men, and youth) not only created an economic dynamism, but also a momentum among participants to have financial autonomy and participate in the reconstruction of the local economy.
- In Kiara and M'bèba, the fodder crisis had reached a critical level. Local livestock began to die at an alarming rate, and farmers had no means to cope. The distribution of animal feed not only curbed this emergency, but supported a major pillar of the local economy.

IV. CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED DURING QUARTER

During the quarter, no major challenges were encountered that hindered the completion of activities as planned. It should be mentioned that some people and groups tried to be added to the beneficiary list for distributions fraudulently. With the processes in place and the monitoring of the project team, this was prevented.

V. OVERVIEW/IMPACT OF SECURITY SITUATION

Based on the experience of NEF's team in the field and meetings with local authorities and humanitarian actors grouped through OCHA (of which NEF is a member), it appears that the security situation has been improving in the areas targeted by RECAPE since July 2013. The redeployment of the Malian army, the return of public administrators, and the deployment of a Togolese MINUSMA contingent to Douentza region have helped the situation. However, concerns persist because of the presence of isolated armed groups operating on the border with Burkina Faso (BONI-MONDORO-HAIRE-DINANGOUROU-KERENA-BOULKESSY).

Bandits and highway are operational in five of the nine communes in the cercle and affect the market supply circuit; all attacks target people who come and go to the market. Some twenty Mujao fighters are always present with weapons in the Haïre Commune. During frequent attacks, we have seen injuries, death, and the confiscation of property along the inter-village roads on market days, particularly in the communes of Mondoro, Haïre, and Kerena. During the last attack on 17 April 2013 in the commune of Haïre, along the Dinangourou-Serma axis, 363,000 FCFA, four mobile phones, and fuel (diesel) were stolen.

With the return of key political and administrative authorities and the police, the deployment of the Togolese contingent, and the restoration of basic social services (education, health care, water and electricity), the security situation is gradually improving and the local people are becoming more confident. The favorable evolution of the security situation has helped the effective implementation of project activities in all targeted communes, except Bambara Maoudé in the Timbuktu region where the prolonged absence of authorities (especially the police) did not allow for the distribution of cash vouchers during the quarter.

ATTACHMENT 1: PROGRESS ACCORDING TO INDICATORS

Sub-sector	Indicators & Targets	Achieved in Quarter	Achieved Overall	Notes
Objective 1: To promote increased food production and emergency recovery of capacity in cereal production, fishing, market gardening, and livestock production.				
Fisheries	Number of people trained in fisheries, by sex. (Target: 160; 80 women)	NA	-	Activity not yet completed.
	Number of people benefiting from fisheries activities, by sex. (Target: 1,600; 900 women)	1428 (722 women)	1428 (722 women)	Target will be reached when fishing training activities and equipment distribution completed. Includes 385 displaced persons.
	Average number of kilograms of fish harvested per fisher in six-month, by sex. (Target: 1,000 Kg per fisher)	TBD	-	Information will be determined after activity completed.
Livestock	Number of animals benefiting from or affected by livestock activities. (Target: 100,000)	101,500	101,500	This includes 43,000 cattle; 57,000 goats; 1,000 donkeys; 500 camels.
	Number of people benefiting from livestock activities, by sex. (Target: 2,428; 850 women)	5,218 (2,334 women)	5,218 (2,334 women)	Beneficiaries from animal feeding & water point rehabilitation; pasture regeneration not yet complete. Surplus in beneficiaries from underestimation of farmer population around water points (over 60% of population). Includes 741 displaced persons.
Improving Agricultural Production/Food Security	Projected increase in number of months of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed systems/agricultural input for beneficiary households. (Target: 6 months)	NA	-	Information will be available after harvest.
	Number of people benefiting from seed systems/agricultural input activities by sex. (Target: 7,800 direct participants; 3,980 women)	4,459 (893 women)	4,459 (893 women)	It is expected that this target will be achieved when vegetable seeds are distributed (Sept-Oct).
Irrigation	Number of hectares irrigated. (Target: 100)	30 HA	30 HA	Postponement of rehabilitation of Falembougou Plain (30ha) and irrigated perimeter of Koundioum (40ha) delayed achievement.
	Number of people benefiting from irrigation activities, by sex. (Target: 1,000; 500 women)	438 (124 women)	438 (124 women)	Target will be achieved after rehabilitation of Falembougou and Koundioum –after rainy season.
	Projected increase in number of months of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed system/agricultural irrigation equipment activities. (Target: 6 months)	TBD	-	Information will be available after harvest.
Objective 2: To restore viable livelihoods for conflict-affected communities, returnees, and IDPs in support of economic recovery.				
Seed systems and Agricultural Inputs	Number of people assisted through livelihoods restoration activities, by sex. (Target: 1,900 direct participants; 1,400 women)	1707 (1400 women)	1707 (1400 women)	Activity in progress
	Percent of beneficiaries reporting their livelihoods restored within three to six months after receiving support. (Target: 80%)	TBD	-	Activity in progress
	Total USD amount channeled into the program area through sub-sector activities. (Target: \$197,445)	TBD	-	Activity in progress

Breakdown of Beneficiaries by Activity

Activities	Total Number of Beneficiaries	Total Female Beneficiaries	Number of Male Displaced Person Beneficiaries	Number of Female Displaced Person Beneficiaries
1. Agriculture and Food Security				
• Reconstruction of Fish Ponds	1 428	722	182	203
• Rehabilitation of Pastoral Water Points	3 367	1 700	667	681
• Distribution of animal feed	1 851	634	487	254
• Distribution of millet seed	2 830	567	679	170
• Distribution of rice seeds and fertilizer	1 629	326	261	65
• Distribution of agricultural tools	800	40	456	12
• Rehabilitation of irrigated zones	438	124	0	0
• Training on use of seeds and fertilizer	782	194	118	39
Agriculture Subtotal	13 125	4 307	2 850	1 424
2. Economic Recovery and Market Systems				
• Distribution of cash vouchers	1 707	1 400	125	415
Economic Recovery Subtotal	1 707	1 400	125	415
TOTAL	14 832	5 707	2 975	1 839

ATTACHMENT 2: FISH POND REHABILITATION

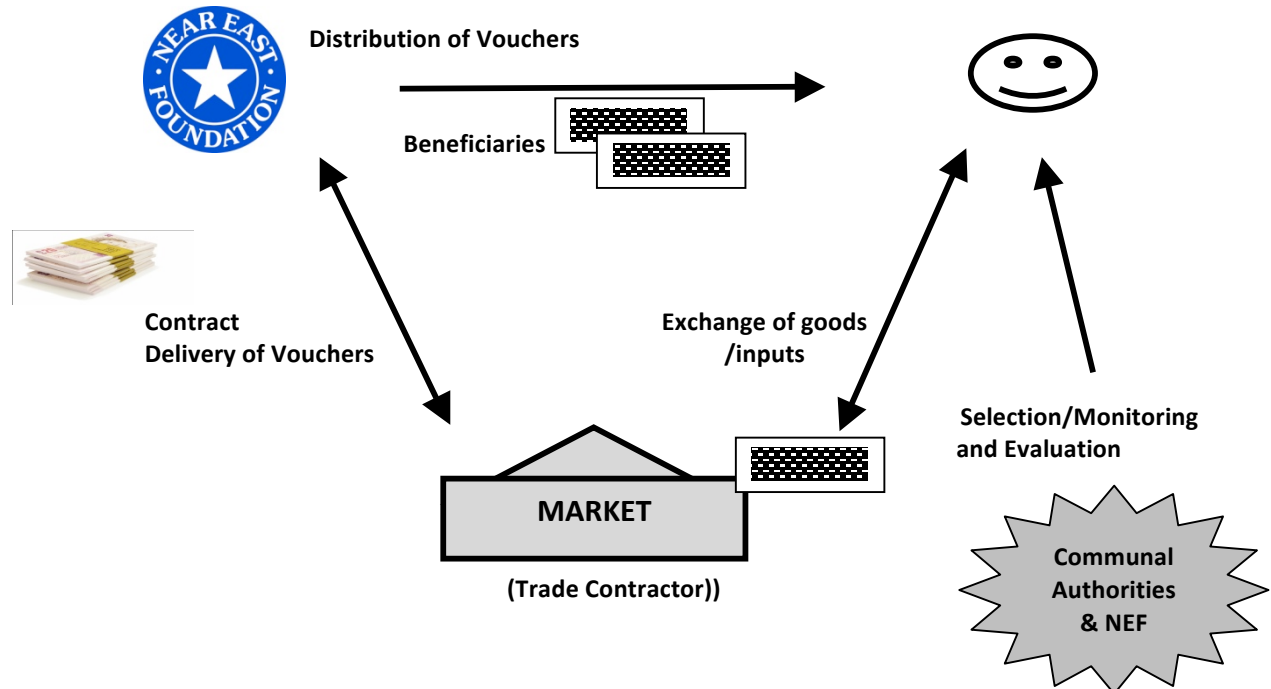
Sites (Fish Ponds)	Beneficiaries		
	Women	Men	Total
1. Takouti	85	89	174
2. Sobbo	87	93	180
3. Korientzé	232	218	450
4. Fanabougou	99	93	192
5. Noradji	219	213	432
Total	722	706	1,428

ATTACHMENT 3: SUPPLEMENTAL FEED DISTRIBUTION

Communes	Beneficiary Cooperatives	Quantities Received (kg)
1. Douentza	Société coopérative des éleveurs de Douentza	60 000
2. Gandamia	Société coopérative des éleveurs de Tembelé	60 000
3. Korarou	Société coopérative des éleveurs de "Djam Wary"	60 000
4. Diaptodji	Société coopérative des éleveurs de N'Gouma	60 000
5. Dallah	Société coopérative des éleveurs "Fina Tawa"	60 000
6. Hairé	Société coopérative des éleveurs de Boni	60 000
7. Dangol Boré	Société coopérative des éleveurs de M'Beeba"	60 000
	Société coopérative des éleveurs de Songadji	60 000
8. Ouroubé Doudé	Société coopérative des éleveurs de Sendegué	60 000
9. Korombana	Société coopérative des éleveurs de Korientzé	60 000
Total	10	600 000

ATTACHMENT 4: MODEL FOR INPUT DISTRIBUTION

SIMPLIFIED SCHEMA ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS



ATTACHMENT 5: SEED TESTING RESULTS

Millet Seeds (Dry Farming)				
Varieties Tested	Certified	Varietal Purity (%)	Germination Rate (%)	Year of Seed Harvest
1. Toroniou	Yes	92	93	2012
2. Soxat	Yes	86	89	2012

Rice Seeds (Irrigated Farming/Complete Control of Water)				
Varieties Tested	Certified	Varieties Tested	Specific Purity (%)	Germination Rate (%)
1. BG 90-2	Yes	94	R2	89
2. Adny 11	Yes	95	R1	92

Rice Seeds (Rainfed Farming/Collect of Rain Water)				
Varieties Tested	Certified	Varieties Tested	Specific Purity (%)	Germination Rate (%)
1. IKP	Yes	91	R1	83
2. Nérika L2	Yes	95	R1	91
3. IRAT 144	Yes	96	R1	88

ATTACHMENT 6: SEED DISTRIBUTION OVERVIEW

MILLET SEED DISTRIBUTION			
Communes	Beneficiary Villages	Number of Beneficiaries	Quantity Distributed (KG)
1. Korarou	Gouye	282	5 640
2. Koubewel	Amba Kelelon	217	4 340
3. Tédjé	Intaga	369	7 380
4. Haïré	Serma	188	3 760
5. Diaptodji	Kel Zangoye	237	4 740
6. Débéré	Kara	330	6 600
7. Douentza	Douentza	437	8 740
8. Gandamia	Kikara	189	3 780
9. Korombana	Gobi	226	4 520
10. Dangol-Boré	Manko	355	7 100
Total		2 830	56 600

RICE SEED DISTRIBUTION				
Type of Seed	Village	Number of Beneficiaries	Area per Site (ha)	Quantity Received per Site
Irrigated Rice <i>Adny 11</i>	Koundioum	317	40	2 400
	Korientzé	278	20	1 200
	Bagui	222	20	1 200
Sub Total		817	80	4 800
Rainfed Rice <i>Nérika L2</i>	Falembougou	308	30	3 000
	Hororo	173	20	2 000
	Mougui	331	30	3 000
Sub Total		812	80	8 000
Total		1 629	160	12 800

ATTACHMENT 7: FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION

Types of infrastructure	Village	Number of producer beneficiaries	Area per site (ha)	Quantity Received (kg)	
				Urea	DAP
Irrigated Perimeters	Koundioum	317	40	8 000	4 000
	Korientzé	278	20	4 000	2 000
	Bagui	222	20	4 000	2 000
Subtotal		817	80	16 000	8 000
Rainfed Perimeters	Falembougou	308	30	3 000	3 000
	Hororo	173	20	2 000	2 000
	Mougui	331	30	3 000	3 000
Subtotal		812	80	8 000	8 000
Total		1 629	160	24 000	16 000

ATTACHMENT 8: AGRICULTURAL TOOL DISTRIBUTION

Communes	Village	Number of people displaced/vulnerable population	Agriculture Kit (Quantity Distributed)			Total Tools Received by Villages
			Daba	Pick	Rake	
Korarou	Keldina	80	240	240	240	720
Tédjé	Déguéna	80	240	240	240	720
Haïré	Nissinata	80	240	240	240	720
Débéré	Débéré	80	240	240	240	720
Douentza	Douentza	80	240	240	240	720
Gandania	Ganah	80	240	240	240	720
Dangol Boré	Manko	80	240	240	240	720
Diaptodji	Labou	80	240	240	240	720
Korombana	Korientzé	80	240	240	240	720
Koubewel	Temba Néri	80	240	240	240	720
TOTAL	10	800	2 400	2 400	2400	7 200

ATTACHMENT 9: AGRICULTURAL TRAINING THEMES

TRAININGS/TECHNIQUES	THEMES COVERED
Rice seeds	<p><u>Nursery:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing the nursery • Preparing rice seedlings for 1ha of planting • Caring for nursery plants • Time required for plants in the nursery <p><u>Planting Rice Crops:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparations before transplanting rice • Density of planting • Number of plants/seed holes • Water needs of young plants
Fertilizer	<p><u>DAP Fertilizer</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types, function, and effects of fertilizer on soil and on developing plants • Dose per hectare and timing of application in the field • Characteristics of DAP generally used in the project area <p><u>Urea Fertilizer</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types, function, and effects of fertilizer on developing plants • Dose per hectare, timing of application, and water requirements in the field. • Fertilizer effects on the environment, particularly types of pollution (soil, underground water, surface water, etc.)

ATTACHMENT 10: PHOTOS OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES



Rehabilitating and protecting existing fish ponds.
(Takouti)



Feeding livestock is an essential component of
this project (Ngouma).



Feeding cattle vital food supplements.
Ngouma, Diaptodji



Rice producers waiting patiently to
receive their vouchers.
Bagui, Korombana



Receiving seed vouchers.
Bagui, Korombana



Distributing different types of agricultural tools
is a vital part of the program.
Manko, Dangol Boré



Newly constructed irrigation brings water to rehabilitated fields.



Transplanting rice in rehabilitated fields.
(Korientze, Korombana)



Pumps and wells bring water to thirsty livestock.
Pel, Koubewel



Livestock gathering to drink from new wells.
Pel, Koubewel



Distributing vouchers for seeds and tools.
Ngouma, Diaptodji



Women waiting in line to receive vouchers